

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1889

NUMBER 37

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. ROBERT ADAMS, Jr. Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.  
J. S. MATTISON, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Laranjeiras No. 96.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at a. m., preaching at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesdays.  
SEVERO PEREIRA, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday School at 4:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Salted beef and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a. m. and returns at 11:22 a. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. and arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10 p. m. From Barra train leaves at 12:02 a. m. and arrives at Barra at 1:14 p. m. From Barra train leaves at 5:15 p. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p. m. Porto Novo at 12:05; Barra 1:10; S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 8:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Barra Rio at 11:23 and Marianne Procopio (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Barra train leaves Barra at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Desmorad, train leaves Marianne Procopio at 5:00 a. m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15 and 5:00 p. m. first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8:03 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Barra arriving at 7:32. Desmorad, trains leave Barra Rio at 3:30 a. m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 11:15 p. m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p. m.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Desmorad, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:20 p. m. Desmorad, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
LROPODILIA R. R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. arriving at 10:41 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Desmorad, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a. m. and 3:05 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a. m. arriving at 12:41 and 7:08 p. m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a. m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p. m. arriving at Niterói at 12:10 a. m. and 6:12 p. m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5, 30, 30 a. m. and 12 m. 3 and 5:30 p. m. returning from Paineiras at 7, 30, 10, 30 a. m., 4, 45 and 3 p. m. On Sundays and holidays leave at 6, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 12, 30, 2, 3, 30, 5 and 6:30 p. m. returning at 8:35, 10, 05, 11, 35 a. m., 1, 25, 2, 35, 4, 05, 5, 35 and 9 p. m.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:27. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paineira at 2 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 9:05 and 15. Desmorad, trains leave Petropolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a. m. and at 3:30 p. m. week days and at 6 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## Librarias, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Imperial Society of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, by examination, etc., etc. Office: No. 93 Rua 1ª de Março, 12 to 3 p. m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaitá.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. J. Bechtlinger, M. D. Vienna; licensed physician by the Imp. Med. Faculty of Rio de Janeiro; Fellow of the Med. Soc. of Boston; formerly connected with the British army in Africa and India. Office: Trav. de S. Francisco de Paula, No. 24; from 12 to 4 p. m.

## Hotels.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1889.

THE practical suspension of cable communication with Europe and the United States during the past ten days has been productive of embarrassment and prejudice enough to the business interests of this city and Santos to warrant a prompt reconsideration of the recent *aviso* of the government forbidding the laying of a second cable along the coast. It is not often that the cable is interrupted north and south of us at the same time, but when it does happen, as we now know, the prejudice to business is something incalculable. There is of course the single land line up and down the coast, but like all state properties it is almost valueless to the public. The government reserves the right to take precedence over all others, and the result is that wordy political telegrams occupy the wire a great part of the time. Then, too, it is practically impossible to get a public employé to make haste. They are, as a rule, very poorly paid, and they appear to be very careful not to earn more than they receive. During the past week they were three or four days behind in the dispatch of messages, and even extra pay for urgent dispatches made no appreciable difference in their movements. In view of the circumstance that the past ten days have been of unusual importance in financial transactions, these delays have been exceptionally trying and prejudicial. The story is told of a telegram to Europe sent to the government telegraph office from a bank on the 6th, on which three times the regular rate was paid to secure its immediate transmission. To the great surprise of the banker a telegraph clerk turned up at his office on the morning of the 9th to inquire about some words in the message which the operator could not make out. It was then too late to send the message, and the order was countermanded. In the coffee trade, which is now carried on almost wholly by cable orders from New York and Europe, there has been necessarily a complete suspension of business. All this of course hurts the country quite as much as it hurts trade. The minister of agriculture must see how great an error it is to restrict these facilities of communication between Brazil and foreign markets. It is useless to force the public to patronize the competing state lines, for they can not and will not do the work. Besides that, their accuracy can not be trusted. Under existing conditions we need the greatest possible expansion of telegraphic facilities, and it is simply suicidal for the government to stand in the way.

THE action of the geographical and geological commission of São Paulo in establishing meteorological stations in various parts of the province, and the recent action of the railways of that province in undertaking to transmit the weather telegrams of the commission free of charge, are matters of the greatest importance to agriculturists and can not be commended too warmly. The commission has already eight stations located in different parts of the province, and their observations, if carefully reported and edited, can not fail to be of the greatest utility from this time forward. Not only are these daily reports of practical use to the planter in the preservation of crops and stock, but they furnish data of incalculable value in determining the suitability of the province for certain products, and also the prospects of any crop as affected by the weather. Brazil being the principal producer of one of the important agricultural products of the world, it is highly essential that every condition affecting that product should be carefully watched and studied. The days of chance cultivation are passing away and progressive agriculturists are learning daily how to make better use of weather observations and chemical analyses in determining the choice of products and methods of production. One may still plant a potato and expect a return, but the scientific agriculturist has learned how to improve that result by a proper selection of seed and choice of soil. So perhaps it may be in the future cultivation of coffee. The planter may still set out his trees and expect fruit after a certain number of years, but with a better knowledge of the meteorology of his province, and a more thorough knowledge of his land and of the conditions of soil, climate and treatment necessary for the best production of coffee, why may he not double the result? In Brazil there is almost everything unstudied in the production of coffee. We know that certain conditions are requisite, and that certain soils, such as the *terra roxa*, are specially suited to this product, but beyond this nearly everything is unexplored territory. If now the São Paulo commission can carry out a series of careful observations on the weather, one important element will be provided for future investigations. In time some one else will take to studying the soils, and the planter himself may at once begin experiments with trimming, cultivating, fertilizing, planting shade trees, and preparing the berry for market. It is a much better occupation than politics, or playing cards, and the ultimate result can not fail to be advantageous to himself and to the country.

The rush of European laborers to Brazil, which began immediately after the abolition of slavery by Dom Pedro, is still maintained in such proportions as to command the serious consideration of statesmen and social economists in the countries affected. Italians have been thronging into Brazil at the rate of 50,000 a month. English and Irish working folk have for the past six months been making their way thither in frequent parties of from 1,000 to 1,500 each. The Germans are now taking their innumerable, and are not only settling there numerously, but are driving all competitors out of the field in the import trade. All this state of affairs was of course started by the abolition of slavery, and has been fostered and stimulated by government appropriations "for encouraging immigration," amounting this year to some \$6,000,000. The effect is seen in the opening of banks, the building already of nearly a thousand miles of new railroads, the development of commerce and other industries and such a general promotion of public interests as never was dreamed of in the old slave plantation days.—*New York Tribune*, July 30.

The *Tribune* is entitled to "take the cake" for inaccuracy. There is hardly a correct statement in the whole editorial note which we quote, and this for a newspaper of the standing of the *New York Tribune* is utterly inexcusable. There has been no emigration to Brazil of such proportions as

to "command the serious consideration of statesmen and social economists in the countries affected." The only concern exhibited was that shown by Italy, which was occasioned by the deceptions practised by emigration agents, and by the bad sanitary condition of the ports to which the emigrants were bound. The Italians have not been "thronging" here at the rate of 50,000 a month, the English and Irish have not been coming here "in frequent parties of from 1,000 to 1,500 each," nor of any other number, and the Germans are not now taking their "innings." In reality, immigration has largely fallen off during the last six months, and it now barely reaches 2,000 a month. The total arrivals last year were 131,745, and for the current year, up to the end of August, only 53,006, or less than the *Tribune's* figures for one month. Immigration was undoubtedly started anew by the abolition of slavery, and it has been "stimulated" by government appropriations, but the expenditure of \$6,000,000 this year is very much to be doubted. It is not definitely known just how much has been paid out. It is to be doubted that immigration has had anything to do with the opening of new banks, which is due more to a revived mania for speculation than anything else, and we may add that the "thousand miles of new railroads" this year is very much in the *Tribune's* editor's eye. There was an increased immigration—last year—and there has been an increase in importation. We are now getting more banks and companies than we know what to do with, but after the first heavy financial frost we shall have—not quite so many. If there is to be any "serious consideration" in regard to Brazilian affairs, we trust the *Tribune* will take the trouble to direct it into financial channels, where the real danger lies. The prospects now are that the "statesmen and social economists" of Lombard street will in good time be called upon to exercise a deal of patient resignation.

THE rapid increase of small-pox in this city and in some of the provinces is again attracting attention, but unhappily not in circles competent to provide adequate remedies. The fatally mistaken policy of waiting for an epidemic before taking measures of precaution has become so fixed a habit with the Brazilian people that it is almost hopeless to expect a change, but notwithstanding all this it is an error which must be criticised and condemned. No one can compute the prejudice which Brazil has suffered through this murderous apathy. It is frequent cause of complaint that foreigners should entertain so unfavorable an opinion of Brazil, but who is to be blamed? The coast cities are never entirely free from sporadic cases of yellow fever, and every few years epidemics of that dreaded disease break out with the most fatal results and to the alarm of travellers and shippers all over the world. Then comes an epidemic like that which devastated Campinas last year, which was caused by the grossest neglect of the simplest sanitary precautions, and by the most shameful apathy and parsimoniousness on the part of those most directly concerned. And as for small-pox, the country is never free from its devastations. During our residence in Brazil we have never known a time when the provinces could report that this loathsome disease did not exist in one or more places. And it is only when an epidemic breaks out in its worst form, when the inhabitants of a town are fleeing for their lives and the poor are left to die, without physicians, medicines and care, that the authorities consider it serious enough to call for *providencias* and a little pecuniary assistance. If the actual cost in money could be computed, there is not a Brazilian

who would credit the figures. The large sums spent by the general and provincial governments every year in medical commissions, medicines, and other forms of official relief, are in reality only a small part of the actual cost. Add to these the money expended by private individuals in combatting the disease, the expenses of the refugees, the enhanced cost of food, the destruction in infected clothing, bedding and other property, the losses to merchants, manufacturers, and all the professions and industries which form a part of any well-organized community, and also the wages of laboring people thrown out of employment by the stagnation or suspension of all business, and the aggregate will be something appalling. To this, also, should be added the check to immigration caused by these terrible epidemics of fever and small-pox. A country like Brazil ought, under normal conditions, to have a certain development through immigration and industrial activity. If this development is retarded or checked by recurring epidemics, then the loss must be charged to that cause. In this one respect alone, Brazil has suffered immeasurably more than it would have cost to maintain the best sanitary measures in existence. We are not in favor of any paternal administration in this respect, nor an interference with all the incomings and outgoings of the people, but we do believe in a simple and uniform code of sanitary regulations, impartially enforced, and the employment of prompt measures in every community to isolate every case of contagious disease for the purpose of preventing an epidemic. The very first case of small-pox should be taken in hand at once, and every avenue of propagating the disease should be closed. Care should be taken of the living, as well as of the patient. Then, too, it would be wise for the government to encourage the instruction of the people in simple matters of health and precaution against contagion. The ignorance on these subjects is so general that nothing short of years of patient instruction will avail, and this the government should take in hand at once.

## THE REDEMPTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is the translation of

Decreto No. 10,366, of September 6th, 1889.

It being expedient to initiate the necessary operations for the redemption of the paper money and the re-establishment of the metallic currency, authorized by Law No. 3,493 of November 24th last, avoiding, nevertheless, the disturbances and losses which may result to the state, commerce and industries from the sudden withdrawal of a great part of the tokens which among us serve as a means of exchanges, I have decided to decree:

Art. 1.—Within six months, to count from the date of the present decree, there will be burnt at the Caixa da Amortização dos títulos of the National Treasury to the amount of 6,000,000\$, those of 500\$ to be preferred for this purpose.

Art. 2.—For the execution of the determination of the preceding article, departments of collection and payment in place of reissuing notes of this denomination which they may receive, will pay them into the National Treasury.

Art. 3.—The cremation realized which is referred to in Art. 1, the government will mark a time within which the remaining notes of 500\$ will not be legal tender, their withdrawal being effected by payments in metallic currency.

Art. 4.—The minister of finance will promote such necessary measures that up to the end of the year 1890 there may be redeemed or withdrawn 10 per cent. of the notes now in circulation; in 1891 yet another 10 per cent; in 1892 another 25 per cent; in 1893 another 25 per cent. and the remaining 30 per cent. in 1894.

Art. 5.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

Among other reasons offered the Emperor by the minister of finance for asking that the above decree be granted are the following:

"When, Senhor, we shall see the equilibrium between the public revenue and expenses, at least the ordinary, secured and we shall dispose of a normal circulation, metallic or fiduciary, but convertible at sight, those embarrasmen's will be removed which have opposed the attainment by

the country of that most elevated degree of prosperity and wealth which are assured to it by its wonderful natural resources.

To the competent power belongs the realization of the first of these desiderata. The government believes that in the next legislative session, those measures will be adopted which to this end the consummate wisdom and unquestioned patriotism of the legislators may counsel, and which it will endeavor to aid with the greatest decision.

As to the second, it belongs to it (the government) at once to initiate the solution of so important a problem, for it is fortunately authorized to this end.

One of the motives that decided upon the opening of the subscription for the national loan was exactly the withdrawal of the paper money.

In view of the acceptance which this operation is receiving, its full success is already secured and from this proceeds the duty of the government to lose no time in the fulfillment of the imposed obligation. . . . .

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new paper mill at Itú, São Paulo, was inaugurated on the 10th inst.

—A strike among the stevedores in Santos occurred on the 9th because of an effort to cut down their wages.

—The municipality of Santos has delayed action on the construction of a new cemetery at that place for 20 days.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of the 10th says that small-pox has increased to an alarming degree in the city of São Paulo.

—A public credit of 10,000\$ has been opened for the treatment of indigent people stricken with small-pox in Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—The number of cattle shipped from Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, in July numbered 1,800 head; in August 3,740 head were shipped.

—It is announced that a company has been organized in Paris with a capital of 1,000,000\$ for the construction of a paper mill in Pernambuco.

—The new orphan asylum was inaugurated at Santos on the 7th inst. The wards were named "Viscondessa do Embaré" and "Eduardo Ferreira" respectively.

—A severe frost, prejudicial to the plantations in the vicinity, occurred at Espírito Santo de Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 5th inst. The thermometer fell to zero.

—The Minas provincial government has decided on the following *pauta* for the ensuing quarter: coffee 22 3/10 reis per kilo; tobacco, manufactured and in rolls, 15 reis per kilo.

—A decree dated on August 30th extends for five years the contract with the Maranhão steam navigation company for coast service to Pará and Ceará. The subvention is 170,000\$ per annum.

—The athletic sports of the São Paulo club on the 7th inst. are reported to have been a very pleasing success. We regret extremely that we were not able to make use of the invitation so courteously extended to us.

—At a place called Socorro, province of S. Paulo, recently a violent storm burst, unroofing houses, etc. The wind blew over the sentry-box at the jail, with the sentry inside, and box and sentry were rolled to a considerable distance.

—The Treasury agent at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, is a happy man. The Rio Claro railway was sold for 8,000,000\$, upon which the government levied 6 per cent., or 480,000\$, and of this the lucky agent pockets 18 per cent. or 86,400\$. It is better than a lottery ticket.

—A volunteer fire company is talked of in São Paulo, and a number of young men are entering into the scheme with a great deal of enthusiasm. Volunteer fire organizations have been of the greatest service elsewhere, and might be very useful in all the small cities and towns of Brazil also.

—The geological and geographical commission of S. Paulo has obtained free use of the telegraph lines of the several railways of that province for the transmission of meteorological telegrams. The commission now has eight regular stations, and is prepared to give regular daily reports.

—On the night of the 8th the police captured, at a place called Fonseca, near Niterói, 36 persons who were celebrating African religious rites. After an admonition from the police authorities they were all released except the queen, who is also charged with being a quack doctor and is to be bound over to behave herself hereafter.

—The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo relates that a dyer of that city recently found a draft to bearer for 28,000\$ in a pair of trousers given him to wash by the *Barão de Itapitinga*, whereupon he at once returned the paper to its owner. There is something of rare value in that poor man's character, but it has no quotation in the market.

—Telegrams published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 11th state that the minister of agriculture had insisted that the engineer appointed by him should examine Sr. Revy's works at Quixadá and that in consequence Sr. Avila, the president of the province of Ceará, had resigned. Sr. Avila's anxiety to protect Revy from investigation looks suspicious.

—A contract has been signed between the minister of agriculture and Srs. Luiz de Malafaia and Antonio Pinto Moreira, for the settlement of 10,000 families of agriculturists in the province of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and S. Paulo, on lands already opened up and in proximity to general stations. Each family is to be entitled to a lot of from 10 to 15 hectares, wholly or partly cultivated, a house, domestic animals, and necessities requisite to subsistence for six months. For 15 days in each month the contracting settlers to work on and occupy their lots, half of the wages thus earned to be detained for the maintenance of extra works. The government will fix the price of the lots at sight according to cost and improvements, plus a bonus of 20%. The head of each family will receive a provisional title to his land. The government will land the immigrants at the point nearest to the plantations, and will pay a subvention of 250\$ per capita for foreign families, and 200\$ for native families, and also a kilometre subvention of 2,000\$, up to 6,000 kilometres, for the construction of roads. The families are to be established within 15 years; at least 150 the first year, 300 the second, 500 the third, 600 the fourth, and the balance as decided upon by the government.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The new shares, 50,000, of the Sapucahy railway were absorbed by the shareholders and outsiders could get none.

—The government has changed its fiscal on the S. Paulo railway, substituting Zosimo Barroso for Adolpho Augusto Pinto.

—The August traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 343,550\$730, of which 96,861\$040 from passengers and 226,479\$100 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The government has approved the surveys for the extension of the Barão de Araruama railway from Triunfo station to a junction with the Leopoldina line.

—The minister of agriculture has resolved to increase the credit for working expenses on the "Recife a Caruaru" line and the Recife and S. Francisco extension by 150,000\$.

—The balance due by the government to the Mogiana railway on guaranteed interest for the first half of 1889 amounted to 136,005\$220, which amount has been ordered to be paid.

—Local journals state that the shareholders of the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway company, recently purchased by the Sapucahy company, will receive 193\$520 per 200\$ share.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 10th inst. contains the decree dated on August 10th which modifies one of the clauses of the original concession to the Minas and Rio railway for its extension to the Rio Verde.

—A decree dated on the 5th grants an extension of three months to the Sorocabana railway for presenting the final surveys of the sections of its prolongation from Itapitinga to the Paraná boundary and between Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo and the Paranapanema river.

—A fatal accident occurred on the third incline on the *serra* section of the São Paulo railway on the 8th inst., resulting in the death of two employés and injuries to a third. A switch was mistakenly opened before a wagon had been properly secured, and with the result that the wagon ran off upon the inclined plane and then down the descent with fearful velocity. The two brakemen appear to have lost their presence of mind and made no use of the brakes. One of them jumped and, striking a telegraph pole, was cut completely in two. The other clung to the wagon, and when it went over the embankment at the next hoisting station, was thrown into a ravine and killed. The track, cable and telegraph line were considerably damaged, resulting in a suspension of traffic for a couple of days.

—The new double-gear, rack-rail locomotive built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the *serra* section on the railway to Petropolis, which has been recently delivered to the Rio and Northern company, is larger and is a much more powerful engine than the two previously built for the same road. It weighs, when in working order and with tank filled with water, about 80,000 lbs. and is designed to haul a load of 44 tons (of 2240 lbs.) up a grade of 15 per cent at a speed of 9 kilometres an hour. The engine is fitted with the Eames vacuum brake, and also with the Chatelier or water brake. It is altogether an exceptionally powerful machine and will be an invaluable addition to the working capacity of the road. We are indebted to Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., the agents in Brazil of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for a detailed description of this engine.

—A privilege and interest guarantee has been granted to Affonso de Albuquerque Maranhão and Charles Hargreaves for a railway from Natal to Ceará-nirim, province of Rio Grande do Norte.

—An important reduction has been made in the staff of trackmen (*fiteiros*) on the Paulo Affonso line, by which an annual saving of 1,650\$ is effected. The road, however, still shows a deficit in expenses, and the government will have to reduce its staff still further, perhaps to the last man, before an equilibrium is secured.

—The central railway office for mutual traffic of the S. Paulo railways has published the figures for 1888-89. The S. Paulo, Paulista, Mogiana, Rio Claro, Vtiana, Sorocabana, S. Paulo and Rio, Bragança and Descalvades companies belong to the association. The total of 1888-89 reached 16,359,758\$170, against 10,479,911\$700 in 1887-88 and 14,325,768\$270 in 1886-87. The office is under the superintendence of Mr. William Speers of the S. Paulo company.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government has made a contract with "Dagadora Argentina" company for dredging the Yaguaron *riacho* in the port of San Nicolas. The estimated cost is \$227,000.

—The Rosario *Report* says that five years ago there were very few beggars to be seen in the streets of that city, and those were Argentines. Now the city is overrun with innumerable beggars of foreign nationalities.

—Rosario is threatened with having as many banks as hair-dressing saloons or similar establishments, not to say *shaving* institutions. A new Banco de la Bolsa is on the tapis.—Rosario *Reporter*, Sept. 3.

—A telegram to the *Jornal* from Buenos Aires says that on the 10th gold opened at 195½, touched 216, receded to 185 and closed at 205 per cent. "A *Prensa* and A *Nación* have given the cry of alarm." And well they might! But why in the name of common sense did they not give the cry of alarm months ago?

—The commission of engineers sent by the English exploration company has returned from Salto where they have been examining the coal mines which have been discovered by Señor Casas at San Antonio situated in the department. This company proposes to purchase a mining property and work it. According to the report these coal beds are of great value and cover a considerable extent of country. The coal is of a first rate quality, especially for steamships, and of a closer grain than the South Wales coal.—Montevideo *Express*, August 22.

—The President of the republic having heard rumors more or less founded, that have lately been current respecting the indifferent treatment of immigrants, and being determined to show that the government is desirous of promoting the welfare and comfort of those who have newly arrived, himself has twice been to the immigration asylum during the past week. Both visits have been made quite unexpectedly, so that he might be able to judge himself as to the management without there having been any previous knowledge or preparation for his visit. This is a very good example and the President as representing the government has taken the best means of showing that the desire is to treat immigrants well. To act thus can but have a beneficial result and as strangers in the land we can only applaud the President's motives. General Tijes has often been happy in his inspirations, and we consider that this has been one of his happiest.—Montevideo *Express*, August 22.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A Casa Branca planter writing to the *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo, under date of the 6th inst., says that the coffee plantations of that locality, "which were presenting a very encouraging appearance," were considerably injured by the heavy frost which appeared two days before. In his opinion this frost will prejudice the next crop.

—The *Diário da Manhã* of Santos under date of the 10th inst. has the following communication from a most respectable firm of that city: "As to the late frosts we may state that we have obtained trustworthy information from S. Carlos, Jahú, Dois Corregos, Pirassununga, Descalvado, Limeira, Rio Claro, Araras, Louveira, etc., wherein it is stated that as to the frosts, although heavy, they had not happily produced the expected damage; in any case a good part of the August bloom is lost and for this the winds and cold sufficed, independent of the frost. It is impossible to guarantee that the crop will be completely lost for we have still all the month of September and October for the blossoming of the coffee orchards, and it may be noted that the flowerings of these two months are always the best and are the preferred of the planters. If the orchards had not suffered greatly the crop may be reduced but never completely lost, further advice we have received agreeing with this latter hypothesis. If the cold does not continue the orchards that slightly suffered may recuperate by October and produce a better blossom, the frost even serving as a benefit, as always happens when it is only slight."

## LOCAL NOTES

—The well-known dry-goods firm of Oscar Philippi & Co. of this city has been turned into a joint stock company.

—Mr. Charles D. Traill, formerly secretary of the United States legation at this capital, has been appointed United States consul at Marseilles.

—We hear that the *Abato* made the run northward from this port to Bahia in the exceptionally quick time of 48 hours, and that, too, in a rough sea.

—A French gentleman is soliciting aid here for the establishment of an asylum for Maronite children on Mt. Lebanon. How about the children at Rio?

—Of 65 sailors of the navy sent to Nova Friburgo suffering from *levi-heri* in various stages, and there treated hydropathically, 25 are said to have returned cured.

—The *Apostolo*, a religious journal, just goes for Visconde de Taunay like a bull at a red flag. The visconde's whole life has been dedicated to the interests of foreigners, which the *Apostolo* evidently considers as immoral and unpatriotic.

—Mr. Bernard Byrne, for so many years the popular manager of the Brasileira de Navegação company, has been decorated with the *officiato* of the Order of the Rose.

—The youth, Adriano do Valle, who is charged with shooting at the Emperor, has been formally indicted for the crime by the judge of the 7th criminal district and now goes to the jury.

—If the portraits of the coming deputies as published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* resemble the originals, the new *patrios conscripti* are the hardest looking lot of legislators we ever saw.

—It is evident from the mortality lists that small-pox has generally attacked the army recruits from the northern provinces. Several deaths are daily registered and the disease does not seem confined to any one battalion.

—Conde d'En arrived here on the morning of the 10th from his trip to the northern provinces. The imperial family, cabinet, diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, etc., awaited his arrival and his reception was very cordial.

—On the 9th the minister of justice complimented the commandant of the national guard and his officers upon their appearance at the palace on the 7th. *On dit* that the Emperor has expressed his satisfaction because of the social class from which the officers have been drawn.

—The government has ceded gratuitously for 20 years to the Carioca mill and the Saneamento company the property adjoining the Botanical Garden with the condition that houses for operatives and schools shall be built thereon. The place is known as the "Chacara do Algodão."

—On the 9th the minister of agriculture asks the president of Amazonas to let him know all about cacao, and whether chocolate factories would be likely to pay up there. The same president and his colleague at Pará have also been requested to furnish information as to the production, preparation, etc., of rubber.

—An Italian African explorer proposes to deliver some lectures here on his voyages in Africa, the proceeds of which are to be employed in another trip. When Brazilians generally know very little of the interior of a good part of their own country, we do not comprehend what advantage is to be derived from learning about Africa.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* tells of a passenger per *Potari* who was bound for a town in Portugal. Upon arriving at Lisbon quarantine was imposed, so he went on to Vigo, where he landed and reached his destination in Portugal seven days before he could have arrived had he submitted to quarantine. This shows how useless quarantines are altogether.

—The lightning postoffice service at Washington will be interested to know that we received a letter on the 10th which was mailed on July 25th at a point about 24 hours distant from New York. A direct mail service which takes 47 days is something to be proud of, especially when a roundabout service *via* England requires only 30 days!

—The defence of the priest charged with ruining a child 9 years old as submitted by his lawyer, is a document worth embalming. The lawyer defends his client by making the most outrageous fur of the whole case, and the document is written with so much levity that we do not believe it would be accepted in a court of law in any part of the world.

—The government will condescend to pay 5% of the face value of the following notes up to the end of the current month: 2\$ of the 5th *estampa*, 5\$ of the 7th *estampa* and 10\$ of the 6th *estampa*, or 100 reis for the first, 250 reis for the second and 500 reis for the third. Dishonouring solemn obligations in this way is not a creditable thing for a great country.

September 12. — Official rates are still unchanged. Bank sterling was reported at 27½–27¾ on bankers and 27¾ on London office, and also at this last rate on bankers from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 27 13/16–27¼. Market firm.

which is included in "all other" liabilities of the bank. And the Treasury owed the bank 2,277,099\$320, included in all other assets.

Pipe per cent. appliers.  
Four per cent. do. 1889  
do  
deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$  
Banco do Brazil  
Banco Commercial 40\$ pd.  
Banco do Commercio  
do b.o. Oct.  
Banco Industrial Nacional  
Banco Internacional  
do  
do b.o. 30th.  
do 100\$ pd.  
Banco do Real de S. Paulo, 10\$ pd.  
Banco Mercantil de Santos, 50\$ pd.  
Leopoldina R.R. subs.  
do b.o. 6th.  
Macacé e Campos R.R.  
do  
do Oct.  
do b.o. Oct.  
do  
do  
do b.o. Nov.  
do b.o. Dec.  
Sapucahy R.R., b.o. Dec.  
Sorocabana R.R. 10\$ pd.  
do b.o. 30th.  
Viçosa Central do Brazil  
Carris Urbanas tramway  
Brazilian Navy  
Petropolitana mill.  
S. João do  
do  
do  
S. Lázaro do  
S. Jeronymo mines

<i>Vessels loading and to load.</i>	<i>bags.</i>
New York Btg str <i>Kepeler</i> .....	30,000
do Br str <i>Mira</i> .....	12,000
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Baltimore</i> .....	5,000
do Amer lug <i>Adda J. Bonner</i> .....	7,000
New Orleans Pt str <i>Baron Bellknap</i> .....	6,000
Cape of Good Hope Swed bg <i>Frithiof</i> ....	5,000

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands	175,000
Sales for United States during week	12,000
do Europe do	40,000
Shipments to United States do	—
do Europe do	54,000
Market steady: Good Average	548
Steamers loading for United States	

## IMPORTS.

Business is still reported on a fair scale for the past week. Receipts of flour have been moderate and sales and with draws fair prices for most grades of flour are somewhat higher, and city mills has participated in the latter feeling. The market is reported firm and tending upwards. A cargo of Swedish pine has arrived, which was already sold; nothing is reported as to the cargo of Pich de Zelvina referred to in our last. Kerosene shows no change, while Lard is considered a trifle flatter. City mills bran has improved, but foreign is about unchanged. Indian Corn is lower again, but large receipts and the quantity of green, damp corn have demoralized the market. Another large cargo of Rice has arrived and the market is flat. Coffee shows no change. The only receipts are a few thousand cases Norwegian fish and deliveries appear to have about equalled the supply. The market is dull and the stock too large for our consumption.

**Flour**—Receipts since our last report have been:

A. T. Bower, from Baltimore:	
Sundry brands.....	4,803 bbls.
Laurens from New York:	5,286 "
Ealing Sundry brands.....	1,533 "
Pandora, from Trieste:	1,790 "
Sundry brands.....	13,372 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are estimated to be about 16,000 bbls. and stock in first hands at:

1,000 bbls. Trieste	
23,000 " American	
24,000 bbls.	

Brokers report the market firm and tending upwards at the following quotations:

Trieste, SSS	14 750-15 000
Richmond 1st	14 500-14 750
do 2nd	14 250-14 500
Baltimore 1st	14 250-14 500
do 2nd	14 250-14 500
Western 1st	14 250-14 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	do
New Zealand	do
City Mills	15 650-15 750

**Pitch Pine**—Receipts ill. The cargo per *Zelvina* from Brunswick, about 300,000 feet, is not yet reported sold and the market is nominal.

**White Pine**—The market is reported steady at about 100 rs. per foot. There have been no receipts.

**Swedish Pine**—Receipts are 1,000 doz per *Talman* from Gled, which were sold to arrive p.l. We may quote to-day red deals at 35,000-40,000 per doz. and white at 34,500-35,000.

**Spruce Pine**—Nothing new to report.

**Kerosene**—Receipts ill. The market remains steady and brokers still quote at 62 per cwt. in lots.

**Lard**—Receipts 380 bags per *Laurens* and 825 per A. T. Bower from the United States. We may quote lots today at 345-350 rs. per lb. and 30 rs. at retail.

**Bran**—Receipts are 1,000 bags per *Dorogoe* from the River Plate. Quotations for this quality are still 28,000-28,500, but city mills has advanced and is reported firm at 28,000-28,500 per bag.

**Rosin**—The A. T. Bower brought 300 bbls. from Baltimore. We may continue quotations, as to marks, at 78,000-100,000 per bag.

**Turpentine**—Receipts 140 cases per *Rating* from New York. The market is unchanged at 430-440 rs. per kilogramme.

**Indian Corn**—The quantity of badly prepared corn on the market is very large and sales of such have been made at 28,000-32,000 per bag. Good dry River Plate corn is quoted at 28,000-28,500, but the market is reported very flat, and northern remains steady at 28,000-28,500 per bag. Receipts of River Plate since our last report are:

4,450 bags per <i>Rosie</i>	
2,000 " <i>La France</i>	
2,400 " <i>Hawking</i>	
38,000 " <i>Baron Balthazar</i>	
411 " <i>La Plata</i>	

**Hay**—Receipts are 7,600 bales by steamer from the River Plate to dealers' contracts. Quotations are unchanged at 95-100 rs. per kilogramme.

**Cement**—Receipts are 1,387 bbls from Hamburg and 15 Portuguese. There is no change in quotations, viz: British 68,000-78,000; German 58,000-78,000 and French 72,000-78,000 per bbl.

**Coal**—Receipts since our last report have been:

3,796 tons per <i>Reliance</i> from Cardiff	
1,605 " <i>Palme</i> do	
3,851 " <i>Crofton Hall</i> do	
2,805 " <i>Matilda</i> do	
2,000 " <i>Warsaw</i> do	
1,421 " <i>Karl from Newcastle</i> do	
1,000 " <i>Adriatic</i> do	
1,016 " <i>Frey from Newport</i> do	
1,632 " <i>Dalhanna</i> do	
2,093 " <i>Maidenhead</i> from Dundee	

**Rice**—Receipts are 30,242 bags per *Susana* from Rangoon and 5,872 bags per steamer via Europe. Brokers quote, from dealers, Rangoon at 78,000-78,500 per bag and other qualities at 73,000-73,500.

**Coffee**—Stocks are estimated at 25,000 packages, which is entirely too heavy for our market and this is reported to be sick. The demand continues weak, but leaders still quote at retail, 28,000-28,500 and cases Norwegian, 108,000-117,000. Receipts since our last report are 1,420 cases per *Argentina* and 1,000 per *Matilda*, both from Hamburg.

## BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vazquez, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated August 30th.

**SUGAR**—Nothing has been doing for expectation and the shipments made during this fortnight are the result of transactions "to arrive". Consumed some months ago. There is a good demand for home consumption and all available lots are being bought up at former prices, say: 18,000-18,400 per 100 lbs. for No. 7 to 7 1/2 D. S. and 18,000-18,600 for superior quality.

**COCA**—Market has been rather dull and prices show a declining tendency, sales since our last report amount to about 1,400 bags to 38,770 and 38,770 per 100 lbs., which is equal to 522 and 522 per cent. F. o. b. Our present stock in first hands amounts to about 2,500 bags, for which 38,000 is asked but buyers are holding off, exchange being rising.

**Coffee**—Quiet but firm. About 1,200 bags new *Zanzibar* have changed hands at 38,000 per 100 lbs. or 642 a ton 1,000 bags old do. at 38,774, or 642 per cent. F. o. b. Supplies from the interior are coming in very sparingly and the crop is said to be a small one. Stocks in first hands about 22,000 bags.

**Hides**—Without alteration and no business done. We quote monthly 205 per 100 lbs. for dry salted and 210 rs. for dry. Stocks in first hands about 14,000 hides.

**PIANNA**—Continued animated and about 300 tons have been disposed of at 28,400-38,000 per 100 lbs. fair to good quality and 28,000 for superior. Baines have been for a fair scale and stocks amount to 10,000 tons.

**REUBEN**—About 500 *arriba* have been sold at 138-137 per *arriba*.

**ROSEWOOD** and **BRAZILWOOD**—No transactions have come to our knowledge and stocks are slightly augmenting.

**TORACCO**—United States shipments continue on account of dealers. Stock 53,400 bales.

## SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated September 2nd.

**COFFEE**—Market closed quiet, but firm. Demand has really run on the better grades, which have consequently commanded full prices. Common kinds have been neglected and find few buyers.

Crop prospects generally are reported to be favorable, but, until well into next month when the critical period of flowering has passed, no reliable estimate can be formed.

Stocks averaged, 5,840 bags per cent. against 4,399 in 1888 and 1,920 in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 34,500 bags, against 202,198 in 1888 and 137,104 in 1887. Stocks are today 147,552 bags, of which about 47,500 bags in second hands.

The clearances for the month were:

United States:	Bags.	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
New York.....	141,512	9,628	150,850	
Baltimore.....				
Europe:				
Hamburg.....	10,384			
Antwerp.....	19,89			
London.....	26,146			
Paris.....	100			
Trieste.....	7,996			
Venice.....	530			
Rio and coast.....	149			
Total.....	207,464			

Messrs. Naumann, Gelp & Co. write under date of Sept. 10th.

**COFFEE**—Owing to the vacillating policy pursued by the European markets, our market drags throughout the past month in spite of which we have to note a slight advance in price for European selections, but for 4 qualities suitable for the same and three-fourths of the exports were directed to the latter markets.

The large proportion of old crop detected amongst the receipts last month leads us to think we under-estimated the balance left in the interior on 1st July and we have come to the conclusion that it correct figures will prove to be nearer 200,000 than 250,000 bags, as we previously stated. During the past week or so we should say the receipts consisted almost exclusively of new crop. It is too early to estimate September's flowings.

Stocks in first and second hands amount to 260,000 bags, of which loading 46,000 bags.

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for two months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
UNITED STATES:			
New York.....	102,488	2,818	68,010
Baltimore.....	9,028		
Hamburg.....			
Sandy Hook Co.....			
Richmond.....			
Charleston.....			
Savannah.....			
Mobile.....			
New Orleans.....	981		
Galveston.....			
Port Eads Co.....			
Total.....	217,497	22,818	68,010

Channel f. o. 5,000 .....

Have..... 21,319 .....

Antwerp..... 13,922 .....

North of Europe & Baltic..... 33,947 .....

England..... 1,510 .....

Bordeaux..... 1,307 .....

Lisbon..... 1,307 .....

Portugal..... 1,307 .....

Mediterranean..... 12,727 .....

Total..... 88,617 .....

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Lisbon..... 1,307 .....

Portugal..... 1,307 .....

Mediterranean..... 12,727 .....

Total..... 88,617 .....

Channel f. o. 5,000 .....

Have..... 21,319 .....

Antwerp..... 13,922 .....

North of Europe & Baltic..... 33,947 .....

England..... 1,510 .....

Bordeaux..... 1,307 .....

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## SEPT. 12.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Warawau*, 3,347 tons; Foote; 50 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.  
NEWPORT—Br ship *Dalhanna*, 972 tons; Jones; 47 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.  
GUELFE—Nor bk *Tadman*, 435 tons; Bojer; 82 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

## SEPT. 13.

NEW YORK—Br ship *Larvica*, 1,458 tons; Boyd; 50 ds; sundries to Duvalier & Co.  
SANTO ESPASIO—Br bk *Barman*, 1,098 tons; King; 90 ds; sundries to Rio Flour Mills & Granaries.

## SEPT. 14.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk *Admiral*, 735 tons; Gjertsen; 71 ds; coal to order.

## SEPT. 15.

BUENOS AIRES—Ger bg *Edith Mary*; 259 tons; Holtz; 15 ds; hay to E. Ducene.  
MACAO—Nor bk *Gyda*; 306 tons; Falck; 26 ds; salt to Joaquin Marinho.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

## SEPTEMBER 10.

SAVANNAH—Br bk *L'Esperance*; 288 tons; Jenkins; ballast.  
GUAM—Br ship *Grandville*; 1,810 tons; Fabens; do.  
PASADENA—Br bk *Gracie*; 306 tons; Blankenbush; sundries.

## SEPTEMBER 11.

CAPE TOWN—Nor lug *Vega*; 196 tons; Leversen; coffee.  
GASPÉ—Br lug *Electra*; 150 tons; Le Sueur; ballast.  
PASADENA—Br bk *Ventura*; 474 tons; Fonseca; do.

## SEPTEMBER 12.

SANDY HOOK—Br bk *Kebir*; 1,008 tons; Newman; ballast.  
VALPARAISO—Br bk *Gertrude*; 490 tons; Franco; do.

## SEPTEMBER 15.

GASPÉ—Br bk *C. R.*; 248 tons; Le Conte; ballast.  
PARANAGUÁ—Br bk *Admiral de Renter*; 203 tons; Wotterlin; sundries.

—Br sts. City of Belfast and Eamford have been chartered to bring grain here, the first from New York and the latter from Baltimore.

—As the Lamport & Holt str *Sirius* was proceeding on her way to sea on the morning of the 13th she struck and seriously damaged the Braz bk *Ida* at anchor. Some misunderstanding of orders by the engineer seems to have caused the disaster.

The master of the Nor ship *Matilda* reports having spoken: Br bk *Matilda* on August 20th in Lat. 86° S. Long. 28° 50' W. and R. B. L. N. (Scottish Lassie) in Lat. 29° 44' S. Long. 167° 30' W., date not given, from Plymouth for Queensland.

## CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Julia Rollins* coffee  
—Amer bg *Taney Bay* 77, ballast  
NEW YORK—Br ship *Albano* do  
SANDY HOOK—Br bk *Cambudun* do  
NEW ORLEANS—Nor ship *Prince Arthur* do  
PASADENA—Br bk *Gracie* do

—Swed bk *Marla* do  
—Nor bk *Chrysolite* do  
—Amer ship *Albano* do

SAN FRANCISCO—Br ship *Inchape Rock* do  
CHITTAGONG—Br bk *Ophelia* do  
ROSA RIOS—Br ship *Alma Maria* do  
PERAMBICO—Br lug *Alma Maria* do  
SANTOS—Ger lug *Alma* do

## FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

The only business reported is Swed by *Prithoff*, 60 cwt. Cape of Good Hope, three ports, 270 and Br lug *Hornet*, Pernambuco 10 c., sugar to United States, 20s.

## Freights—Steamer:

New York..... 25c per ton  
New Orleans..... 20c do  
London..... 20-25c per bag  
Liverpool..... 20c do  
Hamburg..... 20c do  
Have..... 25 cfs do  
Bordeaux..... 25 cfs do  
Marseilles..... 25 cfs do  
Trieste..... 20c do  
Genoa..... 20 cfs do

United States, North..... 20s-25s  
do South..... 20s-25s

Channel f. o. 5,000 .....

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 14th, 1889.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,102	Jan. - July	5	Apollonides .....	200\$-1,000\$	98\$ 3/4	98\$ 3/4-98 1/2
119,600	do	4 1/2	do .....	1,000\$	1,115 000	—
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	4 1/2	do .....	1,000\$	1,120 000	—
34,235,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do .....	500-1,000	95 00	93 5/8-94 1/8
1,105,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro .....	—	—	—

## PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900	—	6-8	Alagoas .....	—	—	—
4,519,200	Jan. - July	6-7	Amazonas .....	—	—	—
199,800	—	7	Bahia .....	—	81 1/2	—
30,800	—	7	Ceará .....	—	—	—
1,093,800	Jan. - July	5-6	Estado Santa .....	—	—	—
199,800	—	7	Goyaz .....	—	—	—
5,816,000	Jan. - July	6-8	Maranhão .....	1,000\$	100 1/2	—
1,294,200	—	6-8	Mato Grosso .....	1,000\$	—	—
173,850	Jan. - July	9	Minas Geraes .....	1,000\$	100 1/2	—
730,600	—	9	Piauí .....	—	—	—
7,881,100	Jan. - July	5-7	Paraná .....	—	101 1/2	—
159,000	—	6	Pernambuco .....	—	—	—
8,050,800	Jan. - July	6	Piauí .....	—	—	—
27,800	—	6	Rio de Janeiro .....	200\$-500\$	100 1/2	—
3,266,822	Jan. - July	6	Rio Grande do Norte .....	1,000\$	98 1/2	—
132,000	—	6	Santa Catharina .....	—	—	—
115,300	—	6	S. Paulo .....	—	96 1/2	—
500,000	Jan. - July	6-7	City of S. Paulo .....	100\$	—	—
731,400	—	6-7	Serape .....	—	—	—

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000	May-Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	195\$	—
1,500,000	—	6 1/2	Bragantina .....	200\$	193	—
1,113,000	Jan. - July	6 1/2	Campos and Carapicua .....	200\$	170	—
15,167,000	Apr.-Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina .....	200\$	193	—
43,049,010	—	5-6	do gold .....	200\$	310	—
290,000	Jan. - July	7	Marc .....	100\$	90 1/2	—
4,400,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas .....	200\$	200	—
379,000	—	7	Rio das Flores .....	200\$	95 1/2	—
1,600,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto .....	200\$	200	—
1,137,100	Jan. - July	6	do gold .....	200\$	440	—
6,679,800	Mar.-Sept.	6	Sorocabana .....	100\$	89 1/2	89 1/2-90 1/2
181,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	do gold .....	200\$	455	—
650,000	Jan. - July	7	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
435,000	—	7	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
8,000,000	—	7	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
1,550,500	Feb.-Aug.	7	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
302,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
250,000	Jan. - July	8	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
1,377,300	May-Nov.	8	SHIPPING	100\$	102 1/2	—
500,000	Feb.-Aug.	7	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	100\$	85 1/2	—
500,000	—	7	União Valenciana .....	200\$	140	—
784,000	Apr.-Oct.	8 1/2	Pureza .....	200\$	180	—
1,500,000	Jan. - July	6	Quissamã .....	200\$	192	—
200,000	Mar.-Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco .....	200\$	180	—
2,000,000	Jan. - July	7	Alfama .....	200\$	200	—
100,000	—	7	Biribery .....	200\$	200	—
400,000	May-Nov.	7	Bom Fim .....	200\$	200	—
1,150,000	Apr.-Oct.	7 1/2	Brazil Industrial .....	200\$	200	—
763,000	—	7 1/2	Carteira .....	200\$	207	—
588,000	—	7	Confiança Industrial .....	200\$	200	—
600,000	May-Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira .....	200\$	192	—
300,000	Apr.-Oct.	7	Pão Grande .....	200\$	193	—
331,000	Jan. - July	7	Rink .....	200\$	92 1/2	—
250,000	—	7	S. Christovão .....	200\$	200	—
1,300,000	June-Dec.	8	S. João .....	200\$	193	—
350,000	May-Nov.	7	S. Lázaro .....	200\$	195	—
260,000	Mar.-Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	100\$	100	—
200,000	Jan. - July	7	S. Yernomo [coal] .....	100\$	—	—
319,800	Apr.-Oct.	8	MISCELLANEOUS	200\$	210	—
100,000	—	7 1/2	Candalaria [church] .....	200\$	480	—
100,000	Jan. - July	6	Contareira e Esportes, gold .....	200\$	200	—
300,000	—	6	Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo .....	200\$	200	—
1,550,000	May-Nov.	6	Dicas D. Pedro II .....	200\$	193	—
2,500,000	Jan. - July	6	Lavoura Ind. e Colon. .....	200\$	193	—
600,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	Melhoramentos U. de N. de N. .....	200\$	193	—
431,700	—	6	Nacional de Olieos .....	200\$	193	—
—	—	6	União Telephonica .....	200\$	193	—

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	200,000	20,441\$	Aliança .....	18\$500 - July 89	200\$	18\$500	—
3,000,000	750,000	294,707	Argos Fluminense .....	15 000 - July 89	250	390 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	25,018	Attila .....	1 000 - July 89	10	10 250	—
2,000,000	10,000	10,000	Bonanza .....	1 000 - Jan. 89	20	15 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	192,781	Confiança .....	2 000 - July 89	20	35 000	—
8,000,000	285,000	285,000	Fidelidade .....	8 000 - July 89	125	105 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	194,508	Garantia .....	5 000 - July 89	100	115 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	103,159	General .....	4 000 - July 89	20	40 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	350,000	Inteligencia .....	10 000 - July 89	100	145 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	18,489	Leblade .....	1 000 - July 89	10	8 500	—
4,000,000	200,000	19,602	Nova Perpetua .....	2 000 - July 89	20	20 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	196,000	Proxarante .....	3 000 - July 89	50	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	9,647	Proxaridade .....	2 000 - July 89	20	17 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	10,131	União Com. dos Varejistas .....	4 000 - July 89	20	40 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	11,413	Vigilância .....	1 000 - July 89	10	9 500	—

## MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000	2,400,000	121,539\$	Aliança .....	18\$500 - July 89	200\$	—	—
650,000	—	—	Biribery .....	—	—	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim .....	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	30,128	Brazil Industrial .....	5 000 - Jan. 89	200	18\$500	18\$500-200\$000
300,000	75,000	—	Carteira .....	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	77,094	Confiança .....	12 000 - July 89	200	235 000	—
600,000	600,000	—	Confiança Industrial .....	12 000 - July 89	200	240 000	—
250,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel .....	—	—	—	—
600,000	600,000	—	Empresaria Mineira .....	9 000 - July 89	200	175 000	175 000-178 000
400,000	400,000	5,283	Pão Grande .....	12 000 - Jan. 89	200	160 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,515	Petropolis .....	9 000 - July 89	200	175 000	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Proxaridade Ind. do Brazil .....	7 000 - July 89	40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	65,147	Rink .....	14 000 - July 88	200	220 000	—
600,000	300,000	778	S. Christovão .....	9 000 - Jan. 89	200	210 000	—
550,000	550,000	—	S. João .....	—	—	—	—
700,000	700,000	4,418	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	7 500 - July 89	200	220 000	—
850,000	850,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcântara .....	—	—	—	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	2,000,000	—	RIO DE JANEIRO	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	37,727\$	Agrio do Brazil .....	—	—	—	—
4,000,000	1,115,300	—	Auxiliar .....	31 000 - July 89	400\$	50\$000	48\$000-50\$000
33,000,000	33,000,000	6,054,489	Brasiliense .....	8 000 - July 89	200	260 000	—
500,000	500,000	21,909	Caixa Credit Commercial .....	6 000 - July 89	100	108 000	—
12,000,000	1,200,000	—	Colombador e Agricola .....	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	2,373,473	Commercial do Rio de Jan .....	10 000 - July 89	200	260 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	do 2 series .....	1 833 - July 89	40	61 000	60 000-61 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	1,168,000	Commercia .....	9 000 - July 89	200	257 000	—
20,000,000	3,624,500	140,823	do 2 series .....	7 200 - July 89	200	198 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	Credito Real do Brazil .....	12 000 - July 89	200	202 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	6,500,300	Delcredere .....	100 - May 89	10	110 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	6,130,000	English Limited .....	—	—	—	—
8,000,000	6,000,000	1,020,000	Industria Nacional .....	6 000 - July 89	40	55 000	55 000-56 000
1,000,000	100,000	—	Industrial e Mercantil .....	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	140,950,470	410,000	Intermediaria .....	—	—	—	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	—	Internacional .....	10 000 - July 89	200	323 000	317 000-320 000
61,250,000	6,125,000	—	Lavoura e Comercio .....	3 875 - July 89	20	162 000	160 000-162 000
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	London & Brazil, Limited .....	—	—	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000	Mercantil Vargatas .....	2 400 - July 89	100	111 000	113 000-114 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	12,640	Popular .....	6 000 - July 89	100	113 000	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	200,528	Predial .....	6 000 - Jan. 83	200	70 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Rio de Janeiro .....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,821,210	Rio de Janeiro .....	10 000 - July 89	200	300 000	—
4,000,000	1,598,520	78,115	Rua de Hyacinth .....	2 800 - July 89	80	93 000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	12,173\$	União de Credito .....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	204,190	PROVINCIAL	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	200,000	20,000	Credito Real, S. Paulo .....	3 000 - July 89	100	75 000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	do 2 series .....	3 000 - July 89	50	61 750	—
30,000,000	929,990	10,000	Lavoura do .....	4 000 - July 89	100	96 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	18,174	Mercantil, Santos .....	10 000 - July 89	200	210 000	—
—	—	—	Popular, S. Paulo .....	1 750 - July 89	50	31 000	—
—	—	—	Provincial de Minas .....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Territorial, Minas .....	14 000 - July 89	200	238 000	240 000-242 000

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000	1,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas .....	—	200	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,206\$	Barão de Araramã .....	11\$000—July 89	200	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	14,612	Campos and Carapicua .....	4 000 - Feb. 89	200	130\$000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	24,731	Espirito Santo e Caravelas .....	10 000 - July 89	200	140 000	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Faz de Fina and Fina .....	5 000 - Jan. 88	200	125 000	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,256	Leopoldina .....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do x subs. ....	130 000 - Aug. 89	200	165\$000—170 000	—
—	—	—	do subsidaries .....	12 000 - Aug. 89	200	99 500—208 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Machê and Campos .....	3 000 - July 89	200	131 000	124 500—125 000
200,000	—	—	March .....	—	—	—	—
4,970,000	3,190,200	51,889	Oeste de Minas .....	6 000 - Aug. 89	200	100 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series .....	7 000—July 89	200	—	—
830,000	720,800	62,412	Rio das Flores .....	6 000 - May 89	200	165 000	—
100,000,000	147,740 000	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto .....	7 000 - May 84	200	153 000	— 168 000
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,414	S. Paulo and Rio Preto .....	7 000 - July 89	200	187 000	—
—	—	—	do x subs. ....	—	—	187 000	—
—	—	—	do subsidaries .....	—	—	46 000	—
20,000,000	4,000,000	—	Sapucaia .....	—	40	105 000	— 88 000
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Sorocabana .....	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do x subs. ....	3 000 - July 89	200	330 000	330 000—350 000
4,600,000	1,080,173	40,481	do prolongation .....	1 1/2 000 - July 89	40	112 000	94 000—96 000
4,000,000	400,000	—	União Valenciana .....	15 000 - Feb. 84	200	36 000	—
—	—	—	Vição Centro do Brazil .....	—	40	65 000	65 000—

**Insurance.****BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 427.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

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Smith &amp; Youle.

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No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão &amp; Wilson,

87, Rua Visconde de Inhamua.

Telephone No. 193.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £450,000 "

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Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamua, No. 16

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.**

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

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Rio de Janeiro.

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Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.

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**FURNISHED APARTMENTS.**

18, RUA DO RUSSELL,

Mrs. RANDOLPH.

Large, airy, and with excellent sea view and baths.

**Shipping.****THOMAS NORTON'S**

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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**Steamships.****ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889**

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 19	Tagus....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 21	Don.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do Visconde de Inhamua, No. 16, Subrado.

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co. Agents.

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

**SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**

ADVANCE, Captain Griffiths.....	19 Oct.
FINANCE " Baker.....	9 Nov.
ALLIANÇA " Beers.....	7 Dec.

The fine packet

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Captain BEERS,

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